

§ 10.414

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§ 10.414 Certification or other information not required.

(a) *General.* Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b) of this section, an importer will not be required to submit a certification or other information demonstrating that the good qualifies as originating under § 10.411(a) of this subpart for:

(1) A non-commercial importation of a good; or

(2) A commercial importation of a good whose value does not exceed U.S. \$2,500, or the equivalent amount in Chilean currency.

(b) *Exception.* If the port director determines that an importation described in paragraph (a) of this section may reasonably be considered to have been carried out or planned for the purpose of evading compliance with the rules and procedures governing claims for preference under the US-CFTA, the port director will notify the importer in writing that for that importation the importer must submit to CBP a valid certification or other information demonstrating that the good qualifies as originating. The importer must submit such a certification or other information within 30 calendar days from the date of the written notice. Failure to timely submit the certification or other information will result in denial of the claim for preferential tariff treatment.

[CBP Dec. 05–07, 70 FR 10873, Mar. 7, 2005, as amended by CBP Dec. 06–39, 71 FR 76132, Dec. 20, 2006]

§ 10.415 Maintenance of records.

(a) *General.* An importer claiming preferential tariff treatment for a good imported into the United States must maintain, for five years after the date of importation of the good, a certification (or a copy thereof) or other information demonstrating that the good qualifies as originating, and any records and documents that the importer has relating to the origin of the good, including records and documents associated with:

(1) The purchase of, cost of, value of, and payment for, the good;

(2) Where appropriate, the purchase of, cost of, value of, and payment for, all materials, including recovered

goods and indirect materials, used in the production of the good; and,

(3) Where appropriate, the production of the good in the form in which the good was exported.

(b) *Method of maintenance.* The records referred to in paragraph (a) of this section must be maintained by importers as provided in § 163.5 of this chapter.

[CBP Dec. 05–07, 70 FR 10873, Mar. 7, 2005, as amended by CBP Dec. 06–39, 71 FR 76133, Dec. 20, 2006]

§ 10.416 Effect of noncompliance; failure to provide documentation regarding transshipment.

(a) *Effect of noncompliance.* If the importer fails to comply with any requirement under this subpart, including submission of a certification of origin or other information demonstrating that the good qualifies as originating under § 10.411(a) of this subpart or submission of a corrected certification under § 10.413 of this subpart, the port director may deny preferential tariff treatment to the imported good.

(b) *Failure to provide documentation regarding transshipment.* Where the requirements for preferential tariff treatment set forth elsewhere in this subpart are met, the port director nevertheless may deny preferential tariff treatment to an originating good if the good is shipped through or transshipped in a country other than Chile or the United States, and the importer of the good does not provide, at the request of the port director, copies of documents demonstrating to the satisfaction of the port director that the requirements set forth in § 10.463 of this subpart were met.

[CBP Dec. 05–07, 70 FR 10873, Mar. 7, 2005, as amended by CBP Dec. 06–39, 71 FR 76133, Dec. 20, 2006]

TARIFF PREFERENCE LEVEL

§ 10.420 Filing of claim for tariff preference level.

A cotton or man-made fiber fabric or apparel good described in § 10.421 of this subpart that does not qualify as an originating good under § 10.451 of this subpart may nevertheless be entitled to preferential tariff treatment under the US-CFTA under an applicable tariff